HONG KONG, April 11, 1854. The charm is broken, and the mystery which for many centuries has hung over these fabled realms, has been penetrated, if not dispelled, by American enterprise and American curiosity. The prayers of the faithful throughout the world, that this "land of martyrs"—if not the prayers of those martyrs them-selves, whose spirits hover over their former abodes —have been heard, and henceforth we may regard Japan as among the families of the earth. It is suf-Scient to know that concessions have been made, and intimations have been given that the same concessions will be made to other nations peaceably demanding them. To America it may justly be a subject of pride that she has introduced her elder sister

Japan to the society of nations. I send you herewith an extra from the office of the Friend of China, containing the movements of the squadron until the saling of the Susquehanna, a few days before the signing of the treaty. That treaty was to have been signed on the 29th of March. It is probable that this may arrive before Captain Adams, who has been despatched, via San Francisco, to Washington, and who, besides the official occursences, will be able to furnish a detailed account of the circumstances connected with the interviews which took place. I will add some particulars, however, not mentioned in the "extra" alluded to, and which I have had it in my power to collect from most reliable sources. One of the first ports offered is stated to be some seventy miles south of Jeddo. The vessels sent to survey that port found it to be a good one, but the bar at its mouth was too low to permit its being accepted. Commodore Perry refused to have anything to do with Nangamaki. Time honored restrictions and contempt for foreigners are so identified with that harbor and town that it was judged inexpedient to make it even a depot for coals. It was thought better to commence at some port where foreigners were not known. The Japanese disclaimed all sovereignty ever the Loo Choo Islands, and therefore our apparent occupancy of a foothold there was not considered in the treaty.

Commodore Perry is to stipulate for three ports, of which, it is stated, he will insist that Jeddo shall be one. Matsmai has been agreed on as the other, and probably Sha-di-mai will be the third. Of all these ports accurate surveys will be made, or, rather, have been made. The Japanese negotiators wished to delay, on the plea of negotiators wished to delay, on the plea of preparations necessary for these ports. Commodore Perry replied that no preparations were necessary; all that was wanted was the permission to trace and refit at these ports. An abundance of coal has been promised. It is confidentially asserted that the casef men among the Japanese expressed themselves to the effect that the time had now arrived when it was required for Japan to change her policy in regard to intercourse with foreigners, and to act like other nations in that respect.

It is not a little curious that so much ignorance It is not a little curious that so much against has existed in regard to Japan. The question has been eften asked what a feet could accomplish towards bringing to terms a people numbering some has existed in regard to Japan. The question has been often asked what a fleet could accomplish towards bringing to terms a people nuchbering some fitty millions. The answer is that Japan is entirely at the mercy of a maritime nation—let, because the people of that country are now subsisting on a minimum, and depend for this subsistence open their coast trade, which is immense, and a destruction or interruption of this coast trade brings famine and desolution throughout the land; 2d, an immense number of the population reside on the seashore, in villages and cities. I need only mention Nargasaki, Matemai, Ozaca, and Jeddo; the latter of which, if not the largest city in the world, probably centains more inhabitants than any other. In view of these facts, no doubt, the Japanese have been brought to treat. Now that the truth on this score has been tested, there is no knowing to what extent the concessions will be made and granted.

The Japanese are intimidated. They had the sir of people who had for a long while anticipated a heatile visit, and had wearied in watching for it. The very length of time which the expedition has threatmed them has been in favor of its success.

The first question asked was, as usual, on the subject of religion. Perhaps this may now be only a form, which their ancestors have handed down. I regret that I am not able to inform you with nuch circumstantiality of what took place on that head. Commodore Perry is said to have informed them, however, that in his country all religions were free, and that he did not come to treat on that subject. I believe he even advised them to adopt the same policy. Protection is to be afforded to our ship wrecked seamen, and coal for our steamers. The treaty will be made out in English, Dutch, and Japanese. Some months will elapse before all the negotiations are

ade out in English, Dutch, and Japanese, So months will clapse before all the negotiations are ratified. In the meantime something interesting may be looked for from this quarter, either from the

months will clapse before all the negotiations are ratified. In the menatime something interesting may be looked for from this quarter, either from the movements of our own fleet, or from the action which the French and English will take, if they do not find themselves already sufficiently occupied.

It may be gratifying to your readers to be informed of some of the incidents of the by-play, as it were, which attended the negotiations. The Japanese being exceedingly artful and punctilious, you may be certain that it required no little dexterity and firmness to deal successfully with them.

At the former visit last year the fleet anchored at Uraga—on this occasion they anchored nearer Jeddo. To this the commissioners remonstrated, saying that Uruga had been the place agreed on. In the meantime the boats were sounding every day, and after receiving the reports as to the depth of water, the vessels would be moved up higher towards Jeddo. To this sounding the Japanese objected, of course; but when they found the Americans advanced steadily, they stipulated to hold the negotiations at a point half way between Uraga and the American anchorage. An officer sent to examine that spot found it a fishing village, totally inappropriate for the purpose. The Japanese were obliged to yield, as Perry threatened to hold the interview in Jeddo itself. Of that interview you will read in the extra enclosed. During its continuance, however, the suite of the Commodore were entertained by a feast, which they represent as being to them most unsavory. Cooked worms, fried snakes, and a variety of indigestible compounds, had to be partaken of for politueess sake.

The houses (not more than two stories high, probably on account of the earthquakes) have no signs of that sumptuousness of which we read so much, nor did the officers, either at this interview or in their rambles, observe any evidence of that wealth and pomp with which the high functionaries of Japan are said to surround themselves. They had soldiers ranged in a line to the coun

The books which have been written on them, on this subject and on many others, as far as such limited experience can be trusted, are extremely defective and erroneous. Their cannons are not more than twelve pounders, and nothing astonished them more than the size of the guns on boari of the steamers—frequently taking off their hats and inserting their heads, as if to test practically the truth of what they saw. A friend entertains so little opinion of their prowess, that he assures me he would not be afraid to enter Jeddo with a boat's crew.

me he would not be afraid to enter Jeddo with a boat's crew.

Jeddo, as seen from the vessels, does not present that imposing appearance some say it does. Though, as I have said, it is no doubt the most populous city in the world, there was no reason to believe it possesses any splendid buildings; at any rate, not any very towering edifices—no spires, no beaming minarets, like the romantic cities of the East. It was remarked that in visiting the Sasquehanna, an officer of Japanese artillery went at once to the mat head, may be to see Jeddo, or to make professional observations.

As usual, on the arrival of the American fleet, a cerdon of boats was placed around it. The commander took out his watch, and pointed to the boats, indicating that they must be removed in five minutes. It is unnecessary to state that this very forcible hint was understood, and the boats were removed. In insisting upon these small points, or apparently small points, and by keeping aloof himself, (only being seen twice during the negotiations,) Commodore Perry manifested very great discretion, and operated more effectually than he could have done by any other line of conduct. It seems that the invariable mode of proceeding heretofore with with the Japanese, has been to impose an indignity upon foreign officials, and contempt has always been consequent thereon. They were not allowed to display either on this visit. They were met by persons as studiously punctilious as themselves, and determined to yield not the smallest point.

The lower orders were very kind to the visiters, and manifested no little satisfaction at the aspect affairs seem to be assuming. It is certain that the exclusive system Japan has heretofore ad ypted, has not been in accordance with the wishes of the great body of its inhabitants. All writers agree on this subject, and the experience of this visit already proves it.

superiors, is excessively revolting, to say the least.
They would approach, almost on all fours, bowed to the earth. At one of the interviews, they were approaching Perry in this manner—it was on board ship—but "old Bruin," as we used to call him, forthwith ordered them to stand up like men. "He would have none of that."

Astonishment at the railroad and telegraph over-

would have none of that."

Astonishment at the railroad and telegraph overcame all other feelings. Placed in a circle, the railroad worked becutifully, and only after the American officers got in and went flying around, drawn by the small engine, would they essay it. Infinite was their surprise at finding themselves whirled through the air with such velocity. "The Dutch have shown us none of these things," was their observation.

The Japanese would not believe the telegraph at first. They gave it a very severe test. For instance, placing a Japanese at either extremity, they would converse on improbable subjects, and act connectedly, suspecting some imposition. Procxample—It was a beautiful day; and the man stationed at one end directed the operator to say to the person stationed at the other end that it was raining. The Japanese word for this was Anglicised, and the sound reproduced by the further operator to his attendant. Great was their worder, on comparing notes, to find that the telegraph had conveyed their messages correctly. Wires have been ordered, and the intention expressed to extend this line at once to some pince romote from Jedoc. They have the means of making wire and all the apparatus. They certainly have clocks; for, a number of these being among the presents, and one of them being out of order was being adjusted by an engineer on board one of the steamers.—"Give yourself no trouble," signified to him one of the Japanese; "I will send it to the clockmaker in Jedoc, who will repair it."

They are not so unacquainted with outside affairs as is imagined; nor are they unacquainted with the duties resulting from our contiguity to them. For instance, they asked if the railroad had been finished to the Mississippi from California.

In relation to the social habits of these people, the most invorable accounts are given. Your friend Captain Bachana gave an entertainment to a few of the chief men, or to one of the chiefs, requesting that a few friends be brought. The result was that eighty or one hundred persons came. Room was made on the spacious deck, and things went on merrily. The extract from rice is now the only iliquor known in Japan. It is called sack by them. Hence they gave the name of "American saki" to a lithe drinks. They are fond of ardent epitas. They suest in paper, and the drinks. They are fond of ardent epitas. They are the many the paper, and the paper and

The Walker Divorce Case. COMMON PLEAS-PART II.

CATHERINE F. P. WALKER, BY HER NEXT PRIEND, CHRISTIAN S. SLOANE, VS. WILDES P. WALKER Before Hon. Judge Ingraham. SEVENTH DAY.

JUNE 26 .- The Court room was again crowded this morning. As soon as the Judge had taken his seat on the bench, the evidence for the defence was continued.

Mary St. John, examined by Mr. Busteed,-I reside at 98 High street, Brooklyn: I am married: my husband's name is James St. John: he is a clerk of South & Ward, boot and shoe dealers; I have been some months married; my maiden name was Mary Augusta Pell; previous to going to Brooklyn, I lived at 257 Walker street, between Allen and Eldridge streets; I know where the Eldridge street jail is; from the rear of the house in which I lived in Walker street, I could see the rear of the Eldridge street jail; I have seen Wildes P. Walker at the jail; I lived with my sister, Mrs. Hull, in Walker street; she was and is the wife of Hall, who was examined as a witness in this cause; I went to the jail once to visit Walker, with Mrs. Warner and Mrs. Malcolm; I never was at the jail more than once; during the time of my visit to the jail, I was once; during the time of my visit to the jail, I was not alone with Walker at all; Mr. Walker never took any improper familiarities with me; he never offered to take any; Mr. Walker never had any carnal connection with me; I am acquainted with the deaf and dumb alphabet; Mrs. Warner taught it to me; I lived in the same house with her when she taught it to me; I have conversed with Walker through that medium about once a day, and commenced when Mrs. Warner first went to the house, in October; she moved out on the 1st of March; I never talked after that; the subject of my communications with Walker was only "Good morning," "It is a pleasant day," or some such remarks; I never observed any familiarity pass between Mr. Walker and Mrs. Warner, or Mrs. Malcolm; on the occasion of my visit to the jail I was in their presence the whole time; Mrs. Warner had none of her family with her; the reason of my visit was that Mrs. Warner told me that many ladies visited the jail, and I went out of curiosity to see the jail; I have lived in Brooklyn since last September; immediately before going to Brooklyn, I lived in Fifty-ninth street; I have never met Walker anywhere else than at the jail; I have seen him in a confectioner's store, in Division street, one door from Eldridge, into which we happened to go one day, when we went out to see the firemen's parade; Mrs. Warner was with me then; Mrs. Warner and I left the house together that day; we went out to see the firemen's parade.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—I communicated with Walker once, and sometimes twice a day, and the subject of my communicated with Walker more than once a day, I do not remember what I said; I generally made these communications from Mrs. Warner's room.

Q. Do you recollect that your sister had a child while in Walker street?

Objected to, and objection maintained by the Coust.

A. I don't remember communicating to Mr. Walker that my sister had a child; I was never shown a not alone with Walker at all; Mr. Walker never took

Objected to, and objection maintained by the Coat.

A. I don't remember communicating to Mr. Walker that my sister had a child; I was never shown a paper purporting to contain the deaf and dumb alphabet; I commenced talking by signs soon after Mrs. Warner moved into the house in Walker street; I don't remember the warner never showed me any letters, except one written with the deaf and dumb alphabet; I don't remember that a package was taken back to the jail by Mr. Hull, my brother in-law; I remained at the jail about fifteen minutes on the occasion of my visit; I saw another gentleman there; I don't remember his name; he went with us; Mrs. Warner met him in Grand street, and introduced me to him; we had just come from home; first went down to Mrs. Malcolm's, in Beekman street, and then went to the jail; the same gentleman accompanied us; I think Bobo sounds like his name; I don't recollect whether it was in the morning or in the afternoon we met this gentleman; I had seen Mrs. Malcolmb three or four times before at Mrs. Warnetr's, but never spoke to the her's, but never spoke to her; I never spoke to the

gentleman before; I did not go
in the jail besides Walker's; I
into the jail, and followed the
cell; I don't remember what
cell, except that they all talk
what the talking was about;
served up while I was there
home with Mrs. Warner; no
I left the gentleman and Mrs
per of Eldridge and Walker
Q. By Mr. Busteed—Durit
dridge street jail, did Walke
tion to his family?

Objected to, and objecti
Ourt.

Q. Did Mr. Walker show

The any other room
was atraid when I got
to there into Walker's
ed; I don't remember
no refreshments were
f went from the jail
ne else went with me;
frag your visit to the Elr say anything in relation to his family?

Objected to, and objecti
Ourt.

Objected to, and objecti on maintained by the Court.

Q. Did Mr. Walker show;
A. Yes, his wife's and children's daguerrectype.

d. Yes, his wife's and her is an particular wife's him then's daguerrectype.

d. Yes, his wife's and her is an particular wife's him then's house of walker in the pail wife's him then's him to dee's him to dee's him to Mrs. Malcolm, since Liman, Mrs. Warner, and Miss Fell; my duties were confined to the house and domestic establishment of the jail; I don't think Mrs. Malcolm was there more than seven or eight times; Mss Pell visited him once, and Mrs. Warner and Miss Liman visited him twice or three times; I do not know where Miss Liman now is; sometimes Mr. Pirch, sometimes my son, and sometimes myself leat these ladies in; the ladies came in company with eight other, never alone; no woman that I know of was ever let alone into the jail to see Mr. Walker; Birch was there up to the 23d of April; Mr. Smith discharged him because he lost a prisoner, and because he was drunk; I know that Birch made an affidavit at the request of Walker; I don't know where that affidavit was written, but it was read in my room by Mr. Walker, in the presence of myself, my husband, Mr. Watson and Mr. Birch; I don't think that Watson left the room at any time of its being read, but I am not positive about this; it was read very distinctly, Walker stopping twice while reading it; I recollect part of that affidavit.

Q. What part of it do you recollect?

Objected to by Mr. Birnt, on the ground that all, if any, of the contents of the affidavit should be given in evidence.

Objection overruled by the court.

Examination continued.—I recollect at the first stopping that Mr. Walker asked Birch if it was right; the affidavit stated that deponent had never taken Walker to any place of that kind; that he had never asked him to take him, and that he had never let a woman in alone to see Walker.

Q. What do you mean by places of that kind?

A. Piaces to that effect—to which it was not right he should go; there was no particular kind of houses mentioned in the affidavit; I presume that George Watson is now on the ocean; I believe he was a bookkeeper; I think he has gone to Australia; the conduct of the women who went into the jail was very prudent; I never saw anything else in them; at the commencement of their visits, the women came through the upper hell to

Q. While Walker was in confinement did he peak to you about his wife and children?
Objected to by Mr. Blunt, and objection sustained

Objected to by Mr. Blunt, and objection sustained by the Court.

A. Walker showed me, while in confinement, some daguerrectypes of his children; after the lower hall was fixed no one could go into the prison without passing through my room; the women did not make more than two or three visits, when they went through the upper hall; Mrs. Malcolm was not admitted up stairs to the jail the last time she came there; I do not recollect whether it was Miss Liman or Miss Pell who was with her then; they saw Walker in my back room; the reason why they did not see Walker up stairs was because Mr. Smith objected to ladies going up; he objected, because one of the sailors found fault that a woman was not let in to see him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—The women were

that a woman was not let in to see him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—The women were always together, and no one was ever let into the jail alone; there were always two women together; I don't think that they could have gone up stairs without my seeing them; I remember Mrs. Malcolm's first visit—it was in the latter part of February or March; Bobo and Miss Liman were with her: I think she could not have got up stairs without my knowledge; I cannot tell exactly the time of the first visit, Miss Liman and Mrs. Malcolm were the first visit, Miss Liman and Mrs. Malcolm were the first two ladies that came; If Mrs. Malcolm has sworn that she went up stairs alone on her first visit, I would not say that she had not done so, but I do not know how she got up; I don't know Mrs. Warner; I have seen Dr. Place; after the lower hall was repaired, the same entrance to the upper hall was there, but it was not used; there was the same bar over the door could be opened; I only recollect Miss Pell coming there once, and that was, I think, towards the latter part of the visits; I let these females in, but did not go in with them; after admitting them I locked the door behind them, and went down stairs; I was never in the cell of Mr. Walker with them; I have no personal knowledge of their conduct and deportment while in the prison; the duration of these visits was sometimes affecen minutes, sometimes half an hour, and sometimes an hour; I only knew these women by hearing their names called by Mr. Bobo; since June, 1853, mep's wives have been admitted up stairs to see their husbands; I did not say that all females were refused admittance after last May; I said that females were refused admittance to Walker's room after that time; the discrimination made by Mr. Smith was that he would not allow women to be admitted unless; I could not say thou wow of any other females visiting Walker in the jail, except Mrs. Walker, Miss Liman, Miss Pell, and Mrs. Warner; I knew Mrs. Warner by hearing her name called; I could not tay how many visits M Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—The women were always together, and no one was ever let into the

been cut.
To Mr. Busteed-No woman came to see Walker

To Mr. Busteed—No woman came to see Walker after June, 1853.

Harriet Smith examined by Mr. Busteed—I reside in Eldridge street jail and am niece of the jailer; went there on 2d July, 1853; I occupy my time in working round the house; persons admitted to the jail come through the basement into the back room, which is occupied by the family; my duties are all over the house; have seen women coming to the jail between July and December, 1853; none came to see Mr. Walker, and none asked for him.

1853; none came to see Mr. Walker, and none asked for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—I have often been in the upper part of the prison; was never there when females were there; was most of the time at home; sometimes visited my friends on week days, and once in a while on Sundays; I was in the basement and not in the upper part when the ladies were there; no one could have been semitted to the upper hall without my knowing it if I was in the house.

Like W. Hall, examined by Mr. Butterd dec.

John W. Hull, examined by Mr. Busteed, deposed—I am a commission merchant at No. 2 Bowling Green; I am a resident of Brooklyn and am married; I know Wildes P. Walker, and have known him since the summer of 1850; I have seen his wife, the plaintiff, and was introduced to her by her husband; that introduced to her to by her husband; that introduction was first made in Eldridge street jail, and then at my house, No. 21 Varick street, which latter place she visited in company with her husband; it was in December, 1850, that she visited my house; I strended Mrs. Walker from the jail to the Astor House, and thence to the New Haven cars, to take her to Boston; while in the jail I have heard conversations between Mrs. and Mr. Walker; I have heard them converse at my house; a variety of subjects were spoken of between Mr. and

Mrs. Walker in the jail; a good deal of the conver-cation was connected with Walker's to sublee and

getting him out of iail; I heard also a conversation about some alleged bad conduct of V Falker's in travelling round town since his arrest; a tany house more particularly Mr. Walker and he remains a hout visits of her husband, which she had heard he docrain houses in Grand and Mercer's substance of the conversation was a diss substance of the conversation was a diss attefaction expressed by Mrs. Walker for her husbs ad's visits to these places; I cannot state what was said. Walker spending an hour or two at my hou see; I cannot not say what Mrs. Walker then eaid aft w Walker denied the charge; they went away 'together after spending an hour or two at my hou see; I cannot recollect that she said anything mor e on that occasion; they left my house then, as they 'said, to return to the jail.

To a Juror—They both talked loud enough, for me to hear them; I cannot recall the conversation.

To Mr. Busteed—I saw them together to the same conversation was renewed there; I do at recollect the words, but the substance of the conversation was the same: had a conversation with Mrs. Walker myself on this subject, on the morning of her leaving New York for Boston. This was after the other conversations; I called for her at the jail to take her to the cars; I saw Mr. and Mrs. Walker part; I believe they embraced each other, but I am not positive; they parted as husbands and wives usually part. On the occasion of my conversation with Mrs. Walker in the carriage during the whole of the time; as far as her conversation to me went, her feelings for her husband were affectionate and friendly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binnt—I have been in No. 2 Bowling Green as commission merchant since the first of January last; was before that time our my farm in Rochester for two years; my business before the was the grocery business, at 53. Front street; I dan as each of the was the proposition to which I have referred both at my house; and at the jail; I do not recollect going out to get bail, but I may have done so; I heard the conversation to man with whom she wanted to have nothing to do

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The Montreal Herald says:—A citizen of Chicago has obtained from this government the privilege of loading his vessel at Quebec. We presume a like privilege will be granted to all who apply for it—so that in reality the St. Lawrence is at last opened to the vessels of the United States coming from the Upper Lakes. We understand there is no law by which an American vessel can be prevented from going to Quebec, and there is no penalty for so doing.

EMIGRANTS FOR KANSAS.—Several professional gentlemen have signified their intention of joining the Kansas party, to leave here on the 17th of July, and to return in four weeks. Thus they will see the finest part of this country, besides going along the borders of Nebraska and Kansas.—Boston Atlas.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONEY MARKET. Monday, June 26-6 P. M.

The stock market to day opened rather heavy, at lower prices. At the first board Illinois Bonds declined % per cent; Cumberland Co., %; New York Central Railroad, %; Frie Railroad, %; Harlem, %; Reading Railroad, %; Panama Railroad, 1/2. Nicaragua Transit advanced 1/4 per cent. New York Central Railroad sold as low as 96% per cent, on time, seller's option The scarcity of cash stock prevents a greater decline, and any demand would carry prices up rapidly. Cumberland sold down to-day to 35 er cent, seller's option, but recovered, and sold up t 37, buyer's option, a difference of 11/4 per cent. Nicaragua Transit closed firm at 27 1/2 per cent. The dividends s fixed at three per cent. No one can complain at the smallness of the rate, considering the low price ruling for the stock. It is equal to about twelve per cent in the market value of the shares. This is but the beginning. Hereafter they will be regular, and at least the above rate semi-annually. Reading Railroad was moderately active to day, at the decline. The large coal tennage that for this year, compared with last, must give a great in crease in revenue and make it a most desirable invest ment. We have noticed for some time past a steady depreciation in the market value of the stock of our city railroad companies. The Sixth Avenue is selling at 80 per cent, the Third Avenue 48 a 50 per cent, and the Second Avenue at 60 a 65 per ecnt. These prices may seem strange to those who are daily in the habit of riding in the cars and seeing the crowds who depend upon those roads in getting from one extreme end of the city to the other. Each company is doing a large business, and it would be a profitable one on a small capital, but the originators of the various lines have from the start gone n for making the most money out of the construction of the roads, and leave others to manage the lines afterwards. There have been instances of financiering that would do credit to any old speculator in Wall street. It would, perhaps, be more proper to call it by some other name, but financiering is a good term, and will be sufficiently understood for our purpose. The Third Avenue Railroad Company stands far in advance of the other two in the extent of its financial operations. It has a capital of fifteen hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,-000), and all it has to show for that large sum is about three miles of road, its horses and cars. The nominal cost of the roat has been about half a milof dollars per mile, the actual cost less than a quarter of that sum for the entire distance. We venture the assertion that the actual outlay of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for its rails, laying the same, laying of the pavement, horses, cars, stables, &c., &c., has not been much over one hundred thousand dollars. We do not for a moment suppose that one and a half million of dollars have been realized on the stock, because w know that all sorts of methods have been resorted to, to get rid of it at any price and upon any terms. It ha been traded off for houses, horses, land and lots for anything and everything. The object has been to realize. Anything was considered better than the stock, and therefore any trade was secured. A great many in dividuals have been stuck with the stock at par, and a great many have been stock with it in various ways The capital of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company was a few weeks since seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and its length of road about two and a half miles, equal to a cost of three hundred thousand (360,000) dollars per mile. The actual cost of this road has not been more than twenty-five thousand dollars per mile, making an aggregate of sixty-two thousand. Its real estate horses, cars &c., may have cost thirty-eight thousand dollars, making a total of one hundred thousand dollars. It must be borne in mind that the only outlay on the line of these roads has been the cost of the rails and laying them down. There was no right of way to purchase, no

grading to make, simply laying the rails, and this cost was the entire expense, for which such enormous capitals have been issued. The Second Avenue Railroad Company is the only one on the island that has been conducted at all upon proper principles. This road will, we are in-formed, have a capital of seven Lundred thousand dol-lars, when completed to the Harlem line, and it is the intention of the management to complete it during the present year. It will then be about seven miles long, costing one hundred thousand dollars a mile. Small as that figure is, compared with the Third and Sixth Avenue reads, it is enormous, showing the most reckless ex-travagance, a most desperate financiering somewhere. That the projectors and constructors of these roads have made large fortunes out of them, at the expense of the

thing may turn up to help them. If they get dividends, it will do them some good, but there is no guaranty that any such relief will be forthcoming for a long time. The apprehension that the Canadian reciprosity treaty

present stockholders, there can be no doubt. There is no remedy for it now; those who have purchased the

stock at high prices, had better not sacrifice it, for some

will affect the prespect, of the Cu mberland Coal form pany, by taking the duty off bitumir nun coal; in the mandred dream of the enthusiastic bears of Wall street. Mr. Cunard, the agent of the lessees of the Picton mines, for any consumption required by steam sers—if it was advan-tageous to use it—sould have it free of duty, by enter-ing it for exportation, and getting the drawback. It is all humbug about Pictou coal. The Cumberland coal met Virginia coal on the one side and Blossburg on the other, and drove them back to the saines by its superior quality for all purposes. The Pict ou coal is no more to be compared to the Cumberland than was the celebrated Pauphin of Pennsylvania. Every blacksmith from Richmond, Virginia, to as far west as Syracuse, use no other coal, when they can get it, but Cumberland. and price is no object.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction, by A. H. Ni-

\$5,000 W'msport & Elmira E.R 1st mtg. Inc. added. 85% 5,000 do do do 85 10,000 Lyone (lows) Centrals R. 5 10 shares Third avenue R R. 5 10 shares Third avenue R R. 6 10 od Excelsior Five Insurance Co. 80 11 do Excelsior Five Insurance Co. 78 14 do New York and Savannah Steamship Co. 81% 60 do Wash & N Oricans Tel Co per sh \$50. 16 4100 do Flor & K'yport Land Go per sh \$100. 5 Simeon Draper's regular semi-weel ly sale of bonds and stocks will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-

morrow, (Tuesday,) at half past twelve o'clock.

The Grocers' Bank has declared a semi annual dividend of three and a half per cent.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer of this port to day, were \$146,170 25; payments, \$151,601

48—balance, \$9,160,798 66.
Our Southern exchanges speak rather unfavorably of financial matters in that quarter. The recent failure of several large houses in New Orleans, intimately connect-ed in business transactions with the State of Mississippi, will, undoubtedly, lead to serious embarrassment among parties in that region, who are accustomed to rely upon what are usually called facilities. We know, however, that there is a large amount of wealth in Mississippi, and that no apprehension need be felt as to the sound-ness of men in that State doing business on proper prin-ciples. The existing stringency in the money market in that section, will doubtless retard the progress of even such works of internal improvement there, as are justly entitled to public confidence, and necessarily lead to the speedy explosion of such schemes as have been gotten up for the purposes of speculation, and depend for success on the gratuities of Congress, and the creinlity of Northern capitalists. The Vicksburg papers of the 10th inst. state, that fifty miles of the Vicksburg and Shreve. port Railroad have recently been put under contract, and some confidence is expressed that the work will be prosecuted with vigor. Having met with no report upon the financial condition of the company, and our exchanges containing no statements on the subject, we are not prepared to decide to what extent this confidence is well founded.

In the Sentinel of the same date, we find an elaborate

report from a member of the Vicksburg City Council, arguing strongly against the validity of the city's subscription of \$168,000 to the capital stock of the so-called Southern Railroad Company. If the facts contained in this report are true, (and the writer speaks of them as generally conceded.) the illegality of the subscrip-tion is manifest. The amount of stock subscribed, when the company was organized, was about \$410,000. If from this amount be deducted the city's sub-scription, as illegal, the stock actually subscribed was only \$242, 00, which is \$108,000 less than the charter required as indispensable to the organization of the company. The third section of the charter contains the following clause :- "And said company may be organized as soon as the subscription of stock shall amount to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars" It would seem to be clear, then, that this Southers railroad company never had a legal existence.

In our issue of the 3d of December last we set out the

fluancial condition of this company, as gathered from the report of the President submitted to the board in July preceding. It appeared that, up to the date of the report, only \$16,650 of stock subscribed had been paid in, and the balance in the treasury was \$3,017 93. Since that time several instalments of stock have fallen due, but we have no information that any further payments but we have no information that any further payments have been made, with the exception of some \$30,000 assessed as taxes in the city of Vicksburg.

In the present condition of the money market in the southwest, it is hardly probable that the stockholders will now be more prompt in meeting their instalments than they were under the favorable circumstances which existed prior to December last; and in what way the sum of \$700,000 agreed to be paid in cash to the Penn sylvania company of contractors is to be raised, we ar wholly unable to conjecture.

The annexed statement exhibits the average move

	ment in the leading dep	artments	of the ba	nks of thi
	city for the week ending	Satur av	morning t	he 940h a
	June, 1854 :			me water
ä	The state of the s	. C D		
3	Discount	R CITY BAN		
	Am. Exchange, \$4,625 877	Sperie	Circling.	Deposits
9	Atlantic 540,767	\$491,896 21,450	99.479	\$4,785,38
š	Bk. America 3,716,951	1,110,105	133,973	321,81
	" Cemmerce7,339,073	730,942	2,810	3,849,47 4,502,54
81	" Com'wealth.1,109,298	97,646	98,120	856,53
8	" New York 2.726.422	470,897	297,067	2,519,69
8	" North Am 1,459,135	119,544	74,034	1.381.32
	" State 3.426.126	266,991	573.429	2,588 44
6	" Union 236,399 " Republic 3,392,728	4,363	80,066	2,89
	" Republic3,392,728	352,444	110,884	3,494,711
8	Dowery 1,187,000	39,448	199,327	908,13
8	Broadway1,340,150 Butchers'1,556,951	123,647	213,108	1,139,694
	Butchers'1,556,951	92,295	11,109	950,76
	Central1,154,806	21,381	96,981	303,076
4	Chatham 632 219	39,814	132,914	368,40
	Chemical1,256,925	289,004	312,349	1,036,679
8	City	37,476	159,596	530,096
	Continental2,581,930	101,366	101,390	1,219,61
8	Com Exalanae 1 000 648	220,311	88.002	1,797,516
4	Com. Exchange 1,083,848 East River 629,434	64 829	88,576	790,000
1	Eighth Avenue. 129 659	33,115	118,674	367,460
1		16.513	101,830	100,292
4	Empire City 5: 5,671 Fulton	33,045	103,203	297,89
4	Greenwich 570 100	240,415	189,290	1,416,82
3	Greenwich 570,492	30,500	174,449	391,74
4	Grocers' 636,652 Hanover1,269,407	21,612 52,632	91,825	482,79
1	Irving 528,013	50,210	143,647 135,119	647.431 472,280
1	Island City 363,676	33,234	97,056	158.948
1	Knickerbocker 523,106	20,530	86,256	324,84
1	Leather1,774,291	143.674	212,576	1,273,479
1	Manhattan 3,983,468	460.964	385,544	2,612,300
4	Marine 765.382	30,705	97,336	632,258
1	Marine	78,796	107,233	835,999
1	Mechanics'3,799,427	667,251	317,651	2,290 775
1	M. and B. Asso. 1,173,055	43,750	234,435	821,480
1	Mech. & Traders' 650,481	58,568	137,408	661,149
1	Mercantile 1,845,686	145,690	115,331	1,079,438
1	Merchants'3,345,818	899,165	255,858	3,912,3
1	Mer. Exchange, 2,700,165	127.255	195,751	1,850,958
3	Metropolitan 3,277,186	384,243	92,892	3,628,924
4	National 1,497,641	198,429	144,069	880,895
1	Nassau 852.641	40,288	111,311	617,528
4	North River 1,054,098	50,663	228,594	896,993
1	N. Y. Dry Dock. 457,804	22,392	126,726	126,299
1	" Exchange. 158,404	11,644	102,808	76,249
1	Ocean1,383.719	100,620	119,943	841,003
1	Oriental 492,164	38,490	92,157	288,640
1	Pacific 848,667	33,701	106,352	548,97
1	Peoples' 764,388	46,886	418,842	502,53
1	Phenix 2.299.292	255,703	200,153	1,822,32
1	Seventh Ward 1,170,689	127,671	219,450	653,42
4	Shee & Leather. 812,690	27,919	116,653	457,585
1	St. Nicholas .: 629,091	37,578	92,272	384,418
1	uffolk 337,282 Tradesmen's 1,351.548	13,868	89,204	152,189
1	Tradesmen's1,351.548	88,341	253,232	734,335
1	Union2,319,841	285,334	283,647	2,200,068

St. Nicholas 629,09		92,272	384,418
uffolk 337,28	2 13,868	89,204	152,189
Tradesmen's1,351.54		253,232	734,335
Union2,319,84	1 285,334	283,647	2,200,068
Total \$88,751,95			
The condition of the	principal der	artment of	the New
York city banks, at the	close of eac	ch week wi	thin the
last six months, compar	es as follows	-	
NEW Y	ORK CITY BAN	IKA.	
1853. Louns. 1	Deposits. Cir	culation.	Specie.
June 21 \$95,520,656 \$5	0,018,171 \$9	,964,106 \$1	2,174,561
Aug. 6 97,899,614 6		,510,465	9,746,457
			0,654,618
			1,102,551
Aug. 27 92,886,958 5	7,581,808 9		1,319.047
Sept. 3 91,741,336 6 Sept. 10 91,108,347 6			1,268,048
sept. 10 91,108,347 b			1,380,692 1,860,235
			1,340,925
			0,268,602
		464,714 1	1,330,172
			0.303,254
			0,866,672
		492,153 1	1,771,880
lov. 12 82,882,409 6			2,823,575
		,161,443 1	3,691,324
Tov. 28 84,802,530 5	8,678,076 9	932,769 1	3,343,196
	8,435,207 9		2,630,772
			2,498,700
			2,166,020
	8,164,302 8		2,074,499
			0,988,171
am. 7, '54 90,133,887 60			1,506,124
		668,344 1	1,794,450
an. 21 90,068,738 6	9,071,252 8	605,235 1	1,455,168
an. 28 89,759,465 50 eb. 4 90,549,577 6	3,280,571 S	,642,677 1 ,996,657 1	1,634,653
			1,672,126
eb. 18 92,038,085 6			1,742,384
	1,293,645 8	929,315 1	1,212,698
farch 4 94,558,421 6		209,830 1	0,580,400
			9,882,488
			0,518,458
			0,132,248
		395,826 1	0,264,009
pril 8 92,551,808 64			0,188,141
			1,044,044
pril 22 90,376,340 6			0,526,976
		877,687 1	0,951,168
May 6 90,789,721 6		828,007 1	1,437,089
	203.671 9	507,796 1	2,382,063
May 20 90,886,728 6			2,118,048
day 27 90,981,974 6	1,628,670 9		0,981,531
une 3 91,916,710 7			0,281,969
June 10 91,015,171 75	2,495,859 9	307.889	9,617,180

Total do. to date Balances week ending June 19. 5.371, 126 22 6,380,215 23 Total do. to date ... ******* \$215.656.773 76 This shows that during the past week there has been a decrease in discounts of \$1,311,021; in deposits, \$1,300,381; in circulation, \$134,568; and in specie, \$884,782. The line of discounts at the close of that week was less than before reported since the 24th of December was less than perore reported since the Mth of December last. The amount of specie on hand has been less but once before since the weekly reports commenced. Since June 21, 1853, the amount on hand has been only brest times under ten millions. The banks have commenced contracting in real earnest, and it must continue for some weeks, to place them in a strong position.

drain of specie has become a ruinous matter, and cannot be immediately arrested, it is best to be preported in the difficulty. The recent receipts from Calif will appear in the next weekly returns; but before no-ther arrival, the total will be drawn down again to he present limit, perhaps below it. We are glad to see that the banks have made a decided movement in this matter. Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, June 26, 185

1	anys make myde			ovement in th	is matter.
1	. St	ock I	Exch	unge.	
1			u	ONDAY, June 2	6. 1851
\$4000	Frie let Mtg Be	1083	150	N Y Cen RR.	e15 07
1 8000	Frie Cvt Be. '6:	2 58	350	do	
12000	Pana Be, 2d in	105	105	do	
8500	Ill Cen RR Bds	7434	100	do	
5000		76	10	do	
100 el	hs Canton Co	24%	50	do	
250	do	641	5	do	
200 F	eCulloch Go bee	4	100	do	
160 V	J Zine Cobi	8 6%	40	do	
50	do b60	6 6 6	10	Sixth Av RR	80
	ica Trans Co	2736	210	Erie RR	6135
100	dob66		800	do	. b3 6146
25	do	27 %	600	do	613
50	do b60	27 %	150	do	e 61 %
250	dob60	211	50	do	
360	do	2736	100	do	63
300 6	ld Hill Mine	814	50	do	b7 6136
	eve & Tol RR	8734	150	Harlem RR	100 453Z
	mb Coal Cosco	85%	50	do	414
500	do	2034	100	do	4416
100	dob30	8 14	50	do	4434
200	dob10	3036	300 F	leading RR	75%
150	do	3034	600	do	
100	dob10	8036	200	do b	60 70%
100	do830	36	500	do	60 7634
200	dob=0	3034	800	do	
100	dob/0	36 34	200	do	
100	dob60	87	200	do	
260	do	3034	700	do b	60 76%
200	dob30	8034	800	dob	
100	do	SF 86	200	do	30 753
	dob30	36%		ans ma RR b	
0.74	Y Cen RR	9734	5	do.,	105
	87	COND	BOAR	D.	
\$5000.0	"ity 5's, '70	100	200 8	hs Cumb Cl. b	10 37
1000	ity 5's. '67	98	100	do	
11000	Y Cen R B.b3	85	150	do	
Seco F		105	200 F	or & K Jat 84	. 12
100 sh	Nica Trans Co	27.5%	25 M	ich Cen RR	. 9535
100	do820	27.56	25	dob	
100	do#60	27.56	200 E	rie RR btv	k 6235
150	dob20	2736	200	do	
100	do b60	28 14	5	do	
2000 N	C Copper	36	100	dob	50 68
350 Can	ton Co b3	2434	40 H	arlem RR	. 45
350	do	2434	350 R	eading RR1	8 7636
100	de b16	2434	150	do	0 76
100	dob60	25	100 L	ong Island RR.	. 24
	nb Coal Cob3	37	50 N	Y Central RR.	. 98
100	do	37	50 C	eve & Tol R.bl	5 87%
			TANK D	COLUMN TO STREET, STRE	Maria Maria

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Monday, June 26—6 P. M. Ashes.—120 bbls. changed hands at former rates. BEEADSTUFFS .- Flour was dull and lower. The sales included 7,600 bbls., inferior to choice State, at \$6 75 to \$7. 62 %; mixed to farcy Western, \$7 12% a \$7 75; and other kinds at proportionate rates; with 3,000 bbls. common State, deliverable during the first half of July, at \$7; 500 bbls. Canadian, in bond. \$7 373/4 a \$7 50; and 1,100 bbls. Southern, chiefly at \$8 50 a \$9 for very common to good, per bbl. Rye flour and corn meal were unchanged.
Wheat tended downward. The sales embraced 3,200 Wheat tended downward. The sales embraced 3,200 bushels upper lake red at \$1.50, and 2,000 prime Westerm do., part at \$1.90. About 3,200 bushels rye realised \$2.20, cash, and \$1.24, time, per bushel. State and Western cats were in demand at 56c. a 80, per bushel. Corne seemed less active; 28.000 bushels found buyers at 70c. a 80c. for unmerchantable; 81c. a 85c. for fair to primes mixed Western; and 85c. a 86c. for yellow do., per bushel.

Corren.—The sales were estimated at 600 a 800 bales, closing easy at the official quotations of to day.

COTTER.—Transactions were small, including 150 bags of Rio at 934 at 16c. 50 Laguyara at 10c., and 100 mats Java at a fraction under 14c.

CATTER—At Allerton's Washington Drove Yard—Offered to day, 3,662 beef cattle; offered during the week, 3,782. We subjoin the returns of the week in detail, together with the section of country wheave the supplies came.—

REEF CATTER

un.	
	REEP CATTLE
h	By the H R.R 2,100 From Ind.on cars 261
le.	Erie R
1-	Harlem R 12 State, do 251
	Frem III. on care535 Ky., do
.0	Ohio. do
	on foot745
	OTHER STOCK.
	Harlem cows&calves, 17 Frie R., swine 798
	veni catve 6:4 I bitadelpia bouts do 211
531	: heep & lambs., 1,109
	Peef cattle continue to come in th large supply, there
51	is a fair demand, but one by no means brisk enough to
	clear the market Prices as might be expected, have
	found a lower level the bulk of the transactions to day

RECAFIXULATION.
reves. Cows & Caloes. Veal Caloes. Sheep.
3,282 17 804 1,109
191 65 28 4,597
130 190 200 4,000
00 80 _______ O'Brien's Total.....3,693 262 Last week....2,424 351

Inc. this week....1,269 Dec. 89 Inc. 67 Inc. 1,72
FIEGHTS —Fates to Liverpool were some firmer, with
engagements of about 1 000 bids. flour at 2a.; for grain
7d. was asked, and 4,000 bushels were engaged at 6d.
in ship's bags. For cotton 5 16d. was asked, white about
3-1cd. a 1,d. was offered. Provisions were engaged at
20s. per ton. To London 300 boxes bacon and 100 bbls.
and 100 tierces beef were taken at 20s. The 3-1ed. n 14d. was offered. Provisions were engaged at 20a per ton. To London 300 boxes bacon and 100 bbls. and 100 tierces beef were taken at 20s. To Havre cotton, in small lots, was engaged at 5c. The ship Golsonda, of 1,000 form, was chartered to lond at 82. Stephens with deals, for London, at £6. Another was taken up to load with deals at Miramichi, for Hull, at £4 bs. To Galifornia rates ranged from 45c. a 5bc. per feot measurement. Hax—We heard that 1,000 bales tiver were sold at £6c. a 7cc. for shipment, and 87 5c. a 5bc. for local use, per 100 bs.

IRON—Eighty tens Scotch pig brought 341 per ton, usual credit.

sual credit.

LHE —Rockland was it demand at 87 Mc. for common as 33 for lump, per bbl.

I EAD. —About 1,000 pigs of Galena were sold at 6 98-103 nts per lb.
Molasses.—We have only to notice sales of 50 hdds. of

Cents per 1b.

Molasses.—We have only to notice sales of 50 hdds. of Cuba Museawdo at 21c.

Oirs.—Whele, sperm and olive remained about the same. 6,500 gallons linraced realized 80c. a 82c; and 1,500 gallons lard, in lots, 75c. per gallon.

Provisions.—Fork was unaltered—900 bbls, were taken at 315 for mess; 311 50 for prime, and 39 for rumps, per bbl. Sales transpired of 480 packages out meats at stanspired at \$20 packages out meats at steady rates; 130 boxes short middles, at 75c. per 1b; 400 bbls. lard at \$2c. a 10c. per 1b.; 320 bbls. best at previous quotations, including railroad at \$10% per 1b., with small lots prime mess beef, at \$26 50 per tierce.

Butter and cheese were unchanged.

RICE.—The sales embraced 150 casks at \$3 50 a \$4 25 per 100 lbs.

SCOARS.—There was a fair business doing, with males of about 900 hhds. Cuba at 4½c. a 5½c.; 500 do. New Oriennas at 4 a 5½c., 100 hzs. brows gavans at 5 a 5½c., and 200.

SVOARS.—There have arrived at the Union Dreve Yards, by Frie Railroad, 94c; by Hudson River Railroad, 163; 1,600 left over last week—making in all 2,712 hear offered for sale; and all have been sold but 500, at the following prices, viz.—Jight Obio corn fed, live weight, 5½c. a 5½c.; heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed, do., 4½c. a 5½c.; heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed, do., 4½c. a 5½c.; heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed, do., 4½c. a 6½c.; heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed, do., 4½c. a 6½c.; heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed hear. do., 4c. a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a. a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. do., 4c. a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a. a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a. a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a. a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a. a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill fed. a a 5½c., heavy do., 5c. a 5½c.; do sill

Weekly Report of the New York Cotton Brokers' Association.

Mospay, June 26, 1854.
The following is the New York classification:—